OBSERVED IN ORIZABA.

A WOMAN'S VISIT TO THE CAPITAL OF VERA CRUZ.

Carlosities of Old Maxico - A City Full of Quaint Relies of Times Which Antedate the Rule of the Monteaumas-Green Corn in Midwinter.

MEXICO, Nov. 20.-Nestled close under the eternal snows of Orizaba, the "star mountain" of the Astees, is the quaint city of the same name, capital of the state of Vera Cruz. A dozen generations ago it was known as Ahanfalizapan, or "joy of the water"-"a slight misnomer," says one, since the inhabitants not only take no joy in the water hereabouts, but are indebted to it for much fever and dysentery." The present town occupies the site of an ancient city, whose foundations were laid in some long-forgotten century, and which, after many years of hourishing independence, was reduced by Montexuma to a state of vassalage as early as 1457. Having an elevation of little more than four thousand feet, it is beyond the reach of the yellow lack and vomito, and has a population of about 19,000. It lies eighty-two miles north from the port of Vera Crut, the next stopping place of importance beyond Cordova, at the beginning of that wonderful scenery for which the Mexican railroad is famous. In the vicinity are several of the horseshoe curves which almost make possible the traditional feat in which the brakeman on the rear car in the water hereabouts, but are indebted LIGHTS HIS PIPE AT THE LOCOMOTIVE!

Not far beyond yawns the stupendous gorge of Metfac, and within two miles "as the crow files" is Maltrala, though the panting engine requires twenty miles of agrag climbing to reach it. No wonder it took forty years and as many millions of dollars to build this short line from coast to capital, considering that unture combined with political viciositudes in presenting a series of unparalleled obstacles. In its brief day this celebrated road has passed under no less than forty-three presidencies, and lost and recovered its charter under almost as many revolutions.

many revolutions.

Orlzaba's low casas are universally roofed with red tiles, which overlang their eyes—the windows—like a fast young lady's "bang." The jackals (buts) of the poor are so squalld that a respectable jackal would diedain to be seen in one of them, being constructed of such rubbish as barreistaves, bits of old bearis, stalks of wild care, lumps of sun-dried mud, and fragments of straw matting—all measical tocane, lumps of sun-dried mud, and frag-ments of straw matting—all measured to-gether as ingeniously as birds build their nests—and thatched with palm leaves or dried grass. These mansions have no man-ner of window, a tattered blanket in lieu of a deer, mother earth for a floor, and "all-out-of-doors" for sitting-room and kitchen, the interior being considered merely a place to sleep, or for shelter when it rains. A rather handsome house near the center of the town—one of the few two-storled ones—is pointed out as the residence of Emperor Maximilian when he came to Ori-zaba at the beginning of his troubles, un-decided whether to stick to his tottering empire or to return to Austria, where his

decided whether to stick to his tottering empire or to return to Austria, where his wife had already gone. At that time he remained here some two months, spending most of his days on horseback among the quiet hills that surround the town. It would be interesting to know what thoughts and plans revolved themselves in his anxious mind during that period when the crisis of his fate was approaching. If his good angel gave him any premonition of the crisis of his late was approaching. It his good angel gave him any premonition of the tragic end it evidently passed unheeded, for when friends of the church party came out from the capital he was persuaded to return with them—a turning back, as we know, which speedily resulted in his ignominious death. A mile or two from the town, following an arched aqueduct of ancient date, is a magnificent sugar estate called

LA JALAPILLA, LA JALAPILLA,
which was the country residence of Carlotta
and Maximilian during two happy summers.
It is said that the poor empress in her present deplorable state, frequently imagines
henself in this far-away retreat, and at such
times she goes seeking the belowed hashand
of her youth in the grounds of her prison
palace, fancying them the flowery gardens
of La Jainuilia.

of La Jaiapilla.

This old city of Orizaba is as quaint as its reighbors, being full of unexpected little plazas, antique fountains, where the women come with water jars upon their shoulders, churches with grotesque interiors dimly lighted by constantly-burning candles, and other peculiarities of a civilization that to other peculiarities of a civilization that to us seems crude and strange, because so utterly at variance with ideas that prevail in the United States. Wishing to visit the postoffice the morning after our arrival, we inquired of at least twenty persons in the shops and streets before that evidently notwell-patronized institution could be discovered. One of its ancient churches, built nearly 800 years ago, now serves as a barbaratic form the surface of the street of the stre nearly 800 years ago, now serves as a bar-racks for the garrison, while its upper part is occupied by the Masonic lodge, The mystic brotherhood need not go far for the traditional horrors with which to solemnize their initial rights, for scores of crumbling tombs in the rear of the chi where now donkeys are coraled and idle soldlers make love to the lavanderas—show plenty of skulls and cross-bones and coffins in tolerable preservation, or several tons of skeletons might be obtained from brimming vanilts beneath the sanctury.

THE PLAZA DE TORROS. where bull-fights take place on every Sun-day afternoon, occupies an old convent— a change, indeed, from days not long past when the gentle sisterhood spont lives of prayer and penance within its walls. By visiting the registrar's office—Olicio Publico mas Antigua—one may be per-mitted to inspect some of the old Spanish deeds written on parchament during Cordeeds, written on parchment during Cor-tez's time, and still distinctly legible nottex's time, and still distinctly legible not-withstanding their great age. Orizaba's Pasco, or fashionable promenade, lies about half a mile from either hotel (there are three good hostelries here), and is one of the lovellest parks in all this land of lovely public gardens. The magnificent, snow-crowned volcano, which until lately was thought to be higher than Popocatepett, is visible only from the castern end of the city, an insignificant ridge hiding it from yiew—as sometimes the petty affairs of city, an insignificant ridge hiding it from view—as sometimes the petty affairs of view—day completely obscare the radiant heights on the spiritual horizon. The great peak is a perfect sugar-loaf in form, with nothing bleak or savage about it, despite its cloak of snow. Says Bishop: "It seems almost too tame at first—a sort of drawing master's mountain; and, towering above the tropical landscape, is like snow in sherbet." But, though the "star mountain" no longer smokes, it possesses what the wisest of human beings may covy—"a warm heart and a clear, cold head."

During the French intervention Orizaba was frequently occupied by those inter-

was frequently occupied by those inter-lopiers from Europe. The nearby hill, called El Borrego, was the scene of a dashing sur-prise, when the Mexican army, 5,000 strong, were completely routed by 100 French rounwes.

Among a number of charming torrents which furnish water power for cotton fac-tories and paper mills is the estebrated cas-

BINCON GRANDE.

mincon grants, about three miles from town. It is easily reached by carriage or in the saidle, and well repays the journey—as much for the fine scenery en route as for the several water falls, forty feet in height, which are surrounded by a wealth of tropic vegetation. In the outskirts of the city tobacco is grown in large quantities, and even the churchyards have been turned to account for cultivating this weed. It may be interesting to smokers, as they lazily puff rings and circles from the sleata cigarotte, to know that in this manner they are assisting in the resurrection of several conturies' dead folk! During the Spanish dominion, when restrictions on trade were most oppressive, the cultivation of tobacco was comined by law to the districts facturing Cordova and Orizaba; and the jealous government employed inspectors, whose duty it was to tear up any plants which might be found growing outside of prescribed limits. The other staple products of this beautiful valley are coffee, cotton, and sugar-cane; while within the district are found lithographers' stone, sulphur, gold, Puebla onyx, Peruvian bark (quina), rhuoarb, and vanilla.

Among the numerous augar plantations, that of Senor Don Angel Vivanco, called THE HACHENDA DEL JAZMIN, is a tvolcal one. It is found about six

THE HACLESDA DEL JAZMIN, is a typical one. It is found about six miles from the city; reached by a pic turesque route, winding along the coneshaped hills which outline the base of the

oversbadowing volcano; past cotton mills and match factories; through rural lanes tordered by stately paims, orange, coffee, and banana groves; country homes ridged by wild roses, pink and white; odorous fields of heliotrope, bright-havel lantamas, purple ageratam elematis, nasturtiums, and everywhere—even in the dusty road—flourishes the fragrant jessamine (jazmin), which has given its name to the neighboring hacienda. From the carriage windows we catch glimpses of romantic caseades, thatched cottages hidden under dense coffee bushes and overshadowed by fig or pomegranate trees; here an Indian mother crooning to her haby; there an Orientallooking female trudging to town with her hamper of fruit belanced upon her head; or a silent man in a blanket, standing in statuces upon the visit was a contract of the result of the delivery pain.

a silent man in a blanket, standing in statuesque attitude under a solitary palm. Our first visit to this delightful place was made at midwinter; but young corn was springing in the fields, and mites of palegreen sugar-cane contrasted well in the landscape with the dark, glossy leaves and red berries of the coffee piant. Either corn or cane can be sown here at any time of the year, though the usual planting seasons (there never being less than two crops of corn within twelve months) are in April and November. The haclenda del Javanin le exactly six miles square, and produces annually from 70,000 to 100,000 arrobas of sugar (an "arroba" is twenty-five pounds), besides more than 2,000 barrels of rum. Another intoxicant called

Is also made in large quantities from the refuse of the sugar mills. The cane, laid in deep furrows lengthwise in the ground, comes up in about four weeks. The first cutting (which makes the best sugar) takes place in three years from planting; the second, sixteen months later, and the third within eighteen months. After the juice has been pressed out the stalks are used for fuel to heat the furnaces. They tell us that an acre of average ground will yield about 20,000 stalks, containing at least 8,000 gallons of juice, which will make when "boiled down" not less than 1,000 gallons of simp. Two quarts of juice to a single stalk is considered rather below the usual quota. The purest and whitest sugar is made here, besides verious inferior grades, both granulated and modded, into burs, cakes, and the tall, steeple-like loaves our grandmothers used.

Senor Vivanco says that it cost him about 16 cents to make an arroba of sugar; 400 teems.

Senor Vivanco says that it cost him about 16 cents to make an arroba of sugar; 400 pcons (serfs) are employed upon the estate, and they receive remarkably large wages for licextoo—the men 50 cents per dicm, and the women 40 cents. It is an acknowledged fact that the women work lest, and accomplish most in a given length of time; but it is

THE OLD STORY OF ALL LANDS, they get less compensation for the same amount of labor than the lords of crea-

tion.

Everything pertaining to the baciends del Jazmin is a model of thrift and neatness. The estate losses a portable tramway, six miles long, equipped with cars, switches, and turntable, and in a moment's time the trackers. and turntable, and in a moment's time the track can be picked up and laid in another track can be picked up and laid in another direction, to suit any emergency that may arise. The handsome young proprietor, dressed in the outdoor suit of a ranchero, and surrounded by half a dozen hunting dogs, makes a pleasant picture as he comes forth to welcome the stranger to his casa. He is a fair type of the controlling class in Mexico—a thorough gentleman, whosefrefinement is not veneer, but the heritage of hirth from a long line of proud, wealthy, and cultured ancestors. Like others of his kind, he has traveled much in other lands, is cluested to a degree which would astonish the average American, and, with his wife the average American, and, with his wife and babies, lives like a lord upon his own

Naturally, this controlling class is numer Naturally, this controlling class is numerically small, as, for example, on this one bacienda it requires no less than 400 serfs to "run" a single vivance. We of an older republic wonder much why the ruling element in Mexico does not strive to elevate the masses; but, taking all things into account, there is little doubt that the present rather one-sided plan is best for all concerned. Northerners who have not studied this country from personal observation can this country from personal observation can scarcely comprehend the

BADICAL DIFFERENCES which must always exist between these which must always exist between these "sister republies"—not only the inevitable results of latitude, climate, and configuration of soil, but because all the natural instincts of the Latin race are diametrically opposed to those of the Anglo-Saxon. In their present condition the swarming peon population are contented, plous, and reasonably good—happy animals who aspire to no higher lot. They will never be canable of self-government; but, being always children, they need the guidance of the master hand. Forlorn indeed would be their situation if turned adrift from the haclenda where most of them wereborn, and where they and their descendants are sure of home and support. Perhaps a century or two of effort and education might elevate them to comparative independence—a liberty

It is Undenominational. EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: The very interesting and kindly notice which ap-peared in this morning's edition of your peared in this morning's edition of your paper, relating to the religious exercises and free Thanksgiving dinner for the poor at the mission yesterday, contained one grave error, which you will, doubtless, cheerfully correct. It states that "the ladies, under the direction of the chairman, Mrs. Hitchcoek, and representing all the Methodist churches, prepared the food," &c., giving the altogether false impression that only one denomination was engaged in the work.

The Central Union Mission was organized and is sustained by the united efforts of

and is sustained by the united efforts of nearly all the evangelical churches of this city, and, while the mission is undenominacity, and, while the mission is undenominational and non-sectarian, it represents every religious denomination, and is alded by members of nearly every creed and sect. It seeks to bring the gospel of Jesus to bear upon the dissipated, the vicious, and the criminal classes, and, after conversion, place them in the church of their choice.

The ladies composing the committee in charge of the dinner and the denors of the provisions represented many of the churches and every religious denomination in the city.

GEO. W. WHEELER,
Secretary of the Board of Directors.
CINNEAL UNION MESSION, 909 Pennsylvania

CENTRAL UNION Mission, 909 Pennsylvania avenue, Nov. 27, 1885.

How to Walk the Earth Easily. We, angels, while inhabiting mortal bodies, must walk the earth. Impossible is it to do so with comfort unless we wear the shoes of Strasburger Brothers, which can be obtained in two places only—twent can be obtained in two places only—to wit, 726 Seventh street and 461 Pennsylvania avenue. Therefore hurry, all ye who would be happy, to provide your soles with such delights.

"In Spirit of All," at the National Monday

The House of the Good Shepherd. The annual report of the House of the Good Shepherd has been submitted by Mr. M. F. Morris to the commissioners. Since the organication of the house sixty peni-tents have been received. At present there are thirty inuates under the control of eight sixters. It is the intention of the staters to enlarge the building.

The Late H. B. Ciatlin.

The Late H. B. Clattin.

[New York Tribune.]

The public had to wait until Mr. Claftin was dead to learn that this unostentiatious merchant had been for years one of the most liberal of men. He gave his money freely where it was needed, and many individuals and more than one society and institution of his adopted city have reason to bless his memory. All was done quietly and modestly. His wealth, which came to him as the result of housest toil, did not shut him out from the warmest sympathy with his fellow men. He found those who deserved his bounty, and, according to those who knew him intimately, he bestowed it with an unstinted hand.

One Benson's Capcine Plaster

perhaps, for longevity is one of the characteristics of this class of heas; but of what has that life been productive?

How many golden hours has she frittered away, hovering over a porcelain door-knob, trying to hatch out a litter of Queen Anne cottages. How many nights has she passed in solitude on her lonely nest with a heart filled with bitterness toward all mankind, hoping on against hope that in the fall she would come off the nest with a cunning little brick block perhaps.

Such is the history of the aimless hen. While others were at work she stood around with her hands in her pockets and criticised the policy of those who labored, and when the summer waned she came forth with nothing but regret, to wander listlessly about and freeze off some more of her feet during the winter. For such a new death can have no terrors.

Bill. Nys. One Benson's Capcine Plaster
is worth a dozen of any other kind. Between
the numerous varieties of porous plasters there
is but one choice. Benson's plaster is modern,
scientific, prompt in aution, safe, pleasant to
wear, cleanly, and cures aitments in a few
hours which no others are able even to relieve.
This fact is testified to by 5,000 physicians,
pharmacists, and druggists, voluntarily, and
over their own written signatures. Institutions
of Benson's plaster, under the name of "Capsican," "Capcieum," "Capucin," "Capcieium,"
de, are offered for sale. These are shameless,
Furchasers may protect themselves against
imposition by examining the article tendered
by the dealer. Ask for Benson's Plaster, and
see that the "Three Seals" trademark is on the
face cloth and the word "Capcinc" is poroused
in the modele of the plaster fiself. death can have no terrors. BILL NYE.

OLIVE OIL FOR THE TABLE.

Where the Best Is Produced and How It Is Made.

Considerable misconception of facts seem prevalent in regard to the best olive oil for table use-as to where it is produced, how it is made, and what are, or should be, its characteristics. A great many persons profess dislike for office oil as an article of food, and complain that it has a rank, nauseous taste which they cannot tolerate. Probably this is quite true with regard to the oil they have had put before them. While as a condiment for various kinds of food nothing is more palatable and appeting lian the best olive oil, it must be freely admitted that bad, defective olive oil is simply detestable; as also that the greater part of the salad oil sold in the United States is of very inferior quality, although put up in an attractive form and professing to be the very finest.

The choicest olive oil, it should the generally known, beside possessing a flue golden color, absolute freedom from any unpleasant smell, and being strictly pure, should also be smooth, delicate, and appetizing to the taste and as free from the least rancidness or taint as good, fresh cream. White as a condiment for various kinds of

tizing to the teste and as free from the least rancidness or taint as good, fresh cream. It is not sufficient that it should be pure (viz, not mixed with other vegetable oils), because there is much olive oil which, though strictly pure, is rank, nauseous, and totally unit for food.

Italy is beyond dispute the olive oil producing country of the world. Italy produces ten times more than France; the later country not making enough for its own consumption and consequently being a

dunce ten times more than France; the latter country not making enough for its own consumption and consequently being a large importer. In Tuscany, which is justly called the "Garden of Italy," the very fixest olive oil for eating purposes is made; it cannot be equaled, much less surposed, by anything produced in the rest of Italy or in France.

The best quality of olive oil made in Tuscany, is generally known and described in commerce as Lucca oil. It is made from sound, ripe, freshly-gathered olives, grown in certain favored hilly districts where the conditions of climate and soil are specially suited to the olive tree. In Tuscany the olive harvest generally begins in November, and is at its height during January and February. The fruit does not all ripen simultaneously. Hence, with a full crop, the harvest will extend well into the spring. The fruit is first crushed in a mill; the pulp next placed in clean, sweet fiber bags, and these subjected to pressure, when the oil flows forth and is collected in suitable tanks. It is only the first pressing which yields the best olive oil.

The newly-made oil is allowed to rest; subsequently clarified by passing it through pure, new carded cotton-wool, frequently renewed, and then placed for storage in cool covered tanks. The whole process is distinguished by its simplicity; the key to making the finest olive oil when the fruit is sound, freshly gathered, and crustied at once, is cleanliness. The mills, presses, vessels, and utensils, as also the water used in washing them and collecting the oil, must be clean, sweet, and pure because fine oilve oil is so delicate that it would be tainted and ruined by coming in contact with anything foul or impure.

The finest olive oil is then a product which owes nothing to chemical operations or refining. Therefore persons who talk of wanting "lightly refined" olive oil are in ignorance of the auther. It is also are interest.

which owes nothing to chemical operations or refining. Therefore persons who talk of wanting "highly refined" olive oil are in ignorance of the subject. It is also a mistake to suppose that the circumstance of olive oil being thin and almost colorses proves anything in its favor. Olive oil of very light color is either made from over-ripe fruit and consequently is more or less rancid; or it has been artificially bleached by chemicals and is then unwholesome. The finest oilve oil, as before stated, should be of a distinctly golden hue, and neither too thin nor too dense.

thin nor too dense.

One word as to adulterations. To mix the really finest Lucen olive oil with spurious oils, such as of cotton seed, would be as rational as to mix the choicest butter with ffensive tallow. It would ruin the qualit offensive tallow. It would ruin the quality of a choice and high-priced article and could not escape detection. It is the lowest grade of olive oil which unscrupulous persons choose for mixing with seed oil. The re-suit is a vile, but cheap, compound, which tells its own tale and should deceive nobody. See advertisement of Elphonzo Youngs.

THE CARE OF HENS.

[Chicago Daily News.] Hupson, Wis., Nov. 19 .- I am convinced that there is great economy in keeping hens if we have sufficient room for them and a thorough knowledge of how to manage the fowl properly. But to the professional man, who is not familiar with the habits of the hen, and whose mind does not naturally and instinctively turn benward, I would and instinctively turn benward. I would say: Shun her as you would the deadly upas tree of Piscateguis county, Me.

Nature has endowed the hen with but a limited amount of brain force. Any one will notice that if he will compare the shull of the average self-made hen with that of Daniel Webster, taking necessary measurements directly over the top from one cer to the other. The well-informed brain student will at once notice a great falling-off in the region of reverence and an abnormal bulging out in the location of alimentiveness.

Now take your tape-measure and, begin-

alimentiveness.

Now take your tape-measure and, beginning at memory, pass carefully over the occiputal bone to the base of the brain in the region of love of home and offspring and you will see that, while the hen suffers much in comparison with the statesmen in the relative size of sublimity, reflection, spirituality, time, tune, &c., when it comes to love of home and offspring she shines forth with great splendor.

The hen does not care for the sublime in nature. Neither does she care for music. Music hath no charms to soften her tough old breast. But she loves her home and her country. I have sought to promote the interests of the hen to some extent, but I have not been a marked success in that line.

I can write a poem in fifteen minutes. I always could dash off a poem whonever I wanted to, and a very good poem, too, for a dashed poem. I could write a speech for a friend in Congress—a speech that would be printed in the Congressional Record, and go all over the United States and be read by no one. I could enter the field of letters anywhere and attract attention, but when it comes to setting a hen I feel that I am not worthy. I never feel my utter unworthiness as I do in the presence of a setting hen.

When the adult hen in my presence ex-

that I sim not worthy. I neverfeel my utter unworthiness as I do in the presence of
a setting hen.

When the sdult hen in my presence expresses a desire to set I excuse myself and
go away. That is the supreme moment
when a hen desires to be alone. That is no
time for me to intrude with my shallow
levity. I never do it.

It is after death that I most fully appreciate the hen. When she has been cut down
early in life and fried I respect her. No one
can look upon the still features of a young
hen overtaken by death in life's young
morning, snuffed out, as it were, like an
old tin lantern in a gale of wind, without
being visibly affected.

But it is not the hen who desires to set
for the purpose of getting out an early
edition of spring chickens that I am averse
to. It is the aged hen, who is in her dotage,
and whose eggs, also, are in their second
childhood. Upon this hen I shower my
anathemas. Overlooked by the praminghook of time, shallow in her remarks, and
a wall-flower in society, she deposits her
quota of eggs in the catnip conservatory,
far from the haunts of men, and then in
August, when eggs are extremely low and
her collection of no value to any one but the August, when eggs are extremely low and her collection of no value to any one but the

her collection of he value to any one but the santiquarian, she proudly calls attection to ber summer's work.

This hen does not win the general confidence. Shunned by good society during life, her death is only regretted by those who are called upon to assist at her obsequies. Selfish through life, her death is regarded as a calamity by those alone who are expected to eat her.

And what has such a hen to look hack upon in her closing hours? A long life, perhaps, for longevity is one of the characteristics of this class of hens; but of what has that life been productive?

AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS. A Word or Two of the Wares Offered

The Portland pharmacy, corner Four teenth street and Vermont avenue, is by all odds the most complete in all its appoint mente of any establishment this side of New York. Started two years ago by Z. K. Helphenstine, the business has grown so rapidly that he has been obliged to dispose of his drug store under the Ebblit House, which he originated fourteen years ago, in order that he might give it his undivided attention. Mr. H., besides being a polite, affable, and pelustaking pharmacist, is a thorough business map, of high moral worth, which combination of qualities assures success when and wherever his name appears. In beginning his third year in "the Forland," we wish him continued prosperity. by Earth. prosperity.

Of the making of books there is literally no end, but money invested in them is the very best investment that any one can make, "Education makes the man," and A. K. Williams, 3131 M (Bridge) street George-Williams, 3131 M (Bridge) street George-town, is just the man you are looking for, as he will supply you with all the best and latest books as they are issued from the press, the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and all the daily and weekly papers published in this city, also all the leading papers of New York, Fills deiphia, and Baltimore. Every-thing required in the way of artists' ma-terials and Christmas novelities. Call on him and supply yourself while the stock is fresh and the variety unbroken. Picture frames made to order at short notice.

frames made to order at short notice.

Goods are now cheap, and it is useless to buy low grades of anything. R. B. & A. B.
Cropley, 119 Bridge street, northwest corner of Congress, Georgetown, wholesale and retail grocers and dealers in fine wines, liquors, &c., sell the same quality of goods as low or lower than any of the cheap stores, and can always suit more of the best class of trade than any house that keeps inferior goods. They purchase the best of everything, and so arrange their prices as to suit the trade. They also handle all kinds of foreign fruits, candies, and cigars.

Live men make business rood even in

kinds of foreign fruits, candles, and cigars
Live men make business good even in
dull times. A call in the butchers' market
yesterday convinced us of this fact when wa
found Wm. H. Simmons, stalls Nos. 1 and
2, butchers' market, 1310 Thirty-second
(High) street, West Washington, busily engaged stranging his large stock for today's market. Everything in the produce
line can be had from him grown north,
scuth, east, and west. The best butter and
the freshest ergs al ways on hand. Orders
filled prompily, and baskets delivered free
of charge in any part of the city.

Lorg experience (now over twenty-five

of charge in any part of the city.

Long experience (now over twenty-five years), and a perfect familiarity with the wants of the people, enables C. H. Demar, dealer in dry and fancy goods, 1905 Thirty-second (High) street, West Washington, to please all with a large stock to select from, and polite and attentive clerks to wait upon you; it is, indeed, a pleasure to have shopping to do. The ladies know this to be true, and are not slow in availing them selves of the advantages to be gained by calling upon Mr. Demar.

Cold weather will soon be here in carnest Cold weather will soon be here in earnest

Cold weather will soon be here in carnest and you cannot delay putting your stoves, heaters, and grates in order. If the old ones are worn out, you can call on Tennyson & Talbott, 1233 Thirty-second street, Georgetown, and purchase a new range of the latest pattern. The largest stock can be found with them of stoves, grates, and heaters, and all at prices that cannot fail to please. They do at the shortest notice all kinds of tin-nate and sheet-from work. tin-plate and sheet-fron work.

John A. Wetzel, undertaker and embalmer. In general decorum and excellence at funeral occasions no house is more popularly known in the District. It is located at 1317 High street, Georgetown, D. C. The house has every facility for executing orders relating to the undertaker business from the most opulent to the most humble. A specialty is made of embalming in accordance with the new methods and on the most reasonable terms in every branch. most reasonable terms in every branch. Nothing can be saved by buying cheap

short for the good wife to be worried and her patience to be taxed to the utmost with her patience to be taxed to the utmost with a bad stove, one that will not bake properly. All this can be avoided by calling on M. C. Mitchell, No. 3108 M street, West Washington, who will take pleasure in furnishing you with a good stove, and anything you may require in the way of house-furnishing roods.

Everybody knows Pete J. McIntyre, 2713 M (Bridge) street, Georgetown, so well that it is almost a waste of time to tell our readers that the best groceries, liquors, and eigars can at all times be had from him. For the past twenty-five years he has been selling goods in Georgetown, and that fact alone is a guarantee that you will be dealt with fairly, and at prices that will favorably compare with any in the business

Fatering the store of Thomas D. Veale, S150 Bridge street, West Washington, yesterday we were surprised to find such an elegant stock of fine family groceries, fine liquors and wines, and the best teas and coffees to be found in the District, and at prices to suit the pockets of all—rich and poor. None need go elsewhere to find such articles as can always be hed of Mr. Thomas D. Veale.

Lew Noyes, wholesale and retail dealer in Lew Noyes, wholesale and retail dealer in wines, liquors, and eigars, No. 1251 Thirty-second (High) street, West Washington, offers extra inducements to the trade, connected with which is a fine restaurant, where excellent meals are furnished at all hours—open day and night. Fine amusement can be had in his splendid billfard room attached to the restaurant.

A fine watch can only be repaired by a good and careful workman. Julius H. Albers, practical watch and clock maker, 1506 Fourteenth street northwest, will do your work in the best and most skillful manner. A large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware to select from. The best place in the city to purchase your Christmas presents.

Among the many well-established houses in Georgetown none can excel in point of variety of goods and general low prices those prevailing at the house of S. Cropiey's Sons. Nos. 3270 and 3273 Bridge street, corner of Market space. There customers are plenty, and few leave without perfect satisfaction having been given them.

J. T. Clements, undertaker and funeral director, No. 1237 Thirty-second (70 High) street, Georgetown, will attend to orders in his line with care and all proper dispatch. Stock larger than ever before, the best goods, the latest styles, at prices that will surprise you. Call and see him.

After dinner a fine cigar can be greatly enjoyed, and such can be had from J. K. Behrend, manufacturer and dealer in fine cigars, tobacco, &c. Also the sole manufacturer of the "Little Infant," with a ciear Havana filler. None but the best goods sold, and no artificial flavoring used.

Then medicine is required, the very best is always to be had from E. M. McComas, pharmacist, corner Fourteenth and L. streets northwest. A specialty with him is compounding prescriptions. The best and cheapest drug store in the city.

Before you forget it stop in at E. L. Hibbs's, corner of Fourteenth and T streets north-west, and lay in your supply of flour, and feed, and grain. He has also Foutz's Cele-brated Horse and Cattle Powders and War-ren's English Condition Powders. John F. Green, 1829 Fourteenth street, corner of Sampson, can furnish the best family groceries of all kinds, also liquors of every kind, and grain and feed for your horses and cows. Give your orders early to-day and they will be attended to at once. Stop right here and see Louis Hartig, dealer in builders' hardware and house furnishing goods, where a large and varied stock will enable you to supply all your wants and at prices that will be sure to please everybody.

Don't'wait until the freezing weather, but go now to J. I. Atchison, plumber and gas fitter, 1316 Fourteenth street northwest, and get him to put all your water pipes in or-der. He employs only the most skillful workmen.

The brands of cigars now being manufactured and sold by John H. Schultz, No. 2013 M street, West Washington, are the best ever offered in this city. Ask for them, and you will be able to enjoy a fine

Good and careful housekeepers will find it an easy task marketing at W. H. Hay-cock's, 3232 Bridge street, West Washing-ton, as his fresh meats, vegetables, butter and eggs are the very best the market affords. Goods purchased from Kirby & Richard-

son, dealers in groceries, meats, and pro-visions, will be promptly delivered. They

can be found on the northeast curser of Fourteerth and Letrects northwest.

Throw worthless drugs to the dogs, but for the lest and purest drugs and unchange go to A. M. Danleis s, 1830 Forthead intest-corner T, northwest. At all hours of the day and night proscriptions will be carefully compounded. A large stock of the finest tollet articles always on band, and at low prices.

Now is the best time to have your hor Now is the best time to have you, shod and re one in the city can better do that work than Richard Blair, No. 4 Temple avenue and Fourteenth street northwest. Also wood worker in general. A fine dinner on Sunday cannot be er

joyed unless you purchase your supplies from Lemuel Ergood, dealer in the best staple and fancy groceries, where can also be had the Alden fruit vinegar. Go at once to Jas. H. Thompson, south-west corner of Fourteenth and T streets

northwest, and select a good stove or range. He is prepared to do at short notice and in the best manner metal roofing At R. L. Main's, 1523 Fourteenth stree northwest, fire tess, coffees, spices, sugars, &c. A splendid stock to select from, politic attention to all, and goods delivered to all parts of the city promptly.

Dressmaking in all its details attended to by Janet Oliphant, S17 Fourteenth street northwest. Ladies wishing the best work and the intest styles will do well to give her an immediate call. All kinds of repairing done to stoves at short notice, and all work done in the neat-est manner and guaranteed by Williams & Summerville, 2710 M (Bridge) street,

Georgetown. Notions and fancy goods in great variety and at popular prices at 8. H. McClosky's, 2106 Fourteenth street northwest. An in-spection of his stock will well repay you. Before going down to your business to day leave your orders with T. E. Walker northwest corner Fourteenth and Boundar, streets, for groceries and provisions.

A fine line of groceries, fruits, and provisions always to be had from Cook Bros. & Co., 1908 and 1910 Fourteenth street north west. Creamery butter a specialty. The Washington Circulating Library, 807 Fourteenth street northwest, is now in full operation, where can also be had stationery, pens, ink, &c.

A. Heitmuller & Co., fine grocers and wine merchants, 1333 Fourteenth street northwest, have the largest and finest stock in Washington.

Families supplied daily with choice but ter, milk, and cream by Thomas & Williams, 2019 Fourteeuth street northwest. W. H. Pomeroy, merchant tailor, 1404 Fourteenth street, northwest. Leave your order now before the rush sets in. Leave orders to-day with F. Wright, Ex-tension market, Fourteenth and Boundary streets.

LITERATURE AND LABOR.

President Oyster's Challenge Decline by the Young Men's Christian Asso ciation Literary Society.

An interesting meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association Literary Society was held last Wednesday. A debate took place upon the question, "Resolved, That the mental capacity of the sexes is equal." Mr. Williamson eroquently supported the affirmative. He urged the superior attainments of women in Vassar, Wellesly, and the high schools of the land, over their brothers. He argued that women have fewer educational privileges, yet, despite this, display equal acumen in all intellectual points. He pointed to sacred and profane history for illustrations of woman's great achievements as a contrast to those of the opposite sex.

Mr. Stuart, upon the negative, gave an earnest dissertation upon the physical inferiority of women. Woman, he said, was intended by the Creator to fill an humbler sphere, and, hence, is not qualified to act in affairs requiring great mental effort.

Dr. Rust, Mr. McMillan and others spoke on the respective sides. The computate decided in force of the part of the present of mental capacity of the sexes is equal." Mr.

spoke on the respective sides. The com-mittee decided in favor of the negative. The following communication was read

The following communication was read and referred to the chairman of the com-mittee appointed to confer with labor union. union.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1885—L. E. Phillips, 88q., Passident Y. M. C. A. Debartic Society.—Dean Sin: I have been directed by the Federation of Labor Unions of the District of Columbia to challenge the Y. M. C. A. Debating Foeiety to a public discussion of the question lately debated and decided in the aquestion lately debated and decided in the negative by the organization you represent, to wit: "Resolved, That labor organizations are beneficial to workingmen."

The time, place, &c., to be determined upon by committees from the organizations taking part in the debate. Very truly, yours,

President Federation of Labor Unions.

The following letter was sent to Mr.

The following letter was sent to Mr. Oyster last night:

Oyster has night:

Y. M. C. A. Beilding, Washington, D. C.,
Nov. 28, 1985—E. W. Oyster, 1884, Fresident
Federation of Labor Unions—Brain Siz; Your
communication, referring to a challenge of
the Federation of Labor Unions to debuts the
question, "Resolved, That labor organizations
are beneficial to workingmen," has been attentifiely considered. I am instructed to state,
in reply, that this society is not organized for
the purpose of advertising political oreads or
publishing to the world theories upon labor
unions.

the purpose of advertising positical creats or publishing to the world theories upon lator unions.

While it is disposed to meet any similar organization upon any debatable question, it does not accept challenges which presuppose but one taugible ground of argument, and that already reserved to the challenging party. Moreover, it cannot piace likelf upon resord as orposed to labor unions, nor ean it admit that there are no grievous wrongs, no dangerous principles underlying these organizations. To deny that labor unions are beneficial is as alsurd as to deny the tyranny and foliatics of boycotting or non-apprenticing. The Y. M. C. A. Literary Society will engage in a public discussion of any question not likely to serve more selfish interests or arones prejudice, or upon any collateral or debatable point involved therein, but it cannot, for the reasons given, accept challenges which are evidently tendered to wonthate private oplinions upon subjects already exhausted, only to risk its reputation for polite and orderly discussion. Yours, very respectfully,

President Y. M. C. A. Literary Society.

Don't Kiss Her Ear.

Don't Kiss Her Ear.

[Chicago News]

From time immemorial lovers have been went to show their affection by kissing. So long as the object of their adoration was willing they have been quite indiscriminate as to the precise location of their caresses. In the language of the business world lips have generally been No. 1 preferred in the bestowal of love's sign and tribute. But from the hem of a two-yards' trail to the crowning glory of golden brown hair kisses have never been considered out of place. Better anywhere than nowhere has been the motto of aritent passion since "our primitive great sire" sealed upon the dewy lips of "our general mother" the bend of mutual love to the torment of Satan. But the sad result of a misplaced kiss in Vienna warns all lovers that some judgment is necessary in the location of their kisses. A girl in that city applied at the hospital, complaining that she had suddenly become deaf. Being closely questioned she confessed that her lover, returning from a long journey, had pressed his lips to her car and kissed her with ardor natural under the circumstances. Her hearing was gone from that moment. An examination of the car that had been kissed showed that the tympanum was ruptured. If lovers will be warned by this girl's misfortune they will restrict their kisses to other features of their immoratus' persons than the car, which should be reserved to receive the whispering tale that lovers love and tell so oft. Bayard Taylor, in his travesty on the warmth of Joaquin Miller's passionate verses, has suggasted a spot where love can safely bestow its favors in the following couplet:

I sank at her feet convulsed and pale, And kissed in my anguish her brown toe-nail.

A verse may find him whom a sermon flies, And turn delight into a sacrifice.

The present point of time is all thou hast. The feture doubtful and the former pad.—Harte.

Two-Line Bits From the Poets. His leisure told him that his time was come. And lack of load made his life burdensome. GEAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

925 Pennsylvania Avenue.

THYING TO GET INTO OFFICE. How People Persist in Applying After "It makes me weary tellior nearly that

they can't come in," said the watchman at the F street entrance of the Interior Depart ment yesterdry afternoon at 2 o'clock. "It's a good thing that the Scoretary is such that order, however, and it gives to clerks time to do a little work, something that they are not always overzealous to do, I force."

that they are not always overzenious to do, I foney."

"Do the people continue to fry to get in siter 2 o'clock?" and the reporter.

"Well, I should say they did! It seems to me that all the atrangers in the city who want to see the patent inventions wait until sfter 2 o'clock before coming here, and they become very angry when we refuse them admission. Its a good thing, though, and new instead of the healts being filled with sight seems all day, and the clerks receiving calls from their friends, everything is quiet, and the clerks are earning their salaries. Of course, those having business in the departments have passes, and the only existing cril is the press gang. They're everywhere, and are all the time mixing in people's business. If it wasn't for them the Interior Department would be a paradise, with a large F."

Nuts for Tariff Tinkers.

Nuts for Tariff Tinkers.

[Daily Telegraph.]

Mr. Rowland Hazard, of Rhode Island, is the writer of a paper read at the recent free trade convention at Chicago, entitled; "Does the high tariff on wool benefit the wool grower?" Referring to the tariff of 1867, he says it was expected "to raise the price of wool and the price of goods," and especially "to increase the growth of wool," and he stoutly avers that "none of those results followed the enactment of this tariff." This is a statement that involves the recklesenesse of a mule driver and the hazard of a powder maker. It is the exhibition of assurance that is extra hazardous.

The production of wool in 1850, including that of sufmals slaugitered during that year, was about 75,000,000 pounds; In 1835, about 308,000,000 pounds. The quantity is more than four times that produced in 1860; the increase 310 per cent., while the increase of population has been about 80 per cent. This seems to be a satisfactory "increase in the growth of wool" to any man not a free trader desirous of procuring his material in South America and South Africa from persons who own no land and pay no taxes, or next to none, and respond to no demands of civilization or culture. An increase of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 in the annual receipts of the wool grower is a matter of no concern to the wealthy manufacturer, but it is a vital consideration to the flock master. It is the volume of the annual income and its regularity and permanency that render it so important. It is the market for the product of many million of sheep that is valuable, while a demand for a few fleeces, whatever the price, would not tempt the grower. He wants a steady market, a reliable demand at fair prices. The wool supply has sattained a point in which there is a mutual dependence between the grower and manufacturer. The destruction of our flocks would scriously excite the market of the world, and safily reduce the average intrusite quality of the manufacturer's material.

trial.

In 1860, a large part of the woolens consumed were either made in foreign countries or of foreign wool. Now the consumption is principally of home grown and home manufactured wool. A large part of the imported wool is low-priced carpet wool which we neither desire no produce; and the manufactures imported are almost exclusively fine or fancy goods, dress goods cassimeres, fine knit goods, &c., worn by the rich, who buy them because they are foreign. If the tariff averaged 200 per cent, there are dades who would purchase nothing that was not foreign.

foreign.

The worsted lines of manufacture were the worsted lines of manufacture were the worst line were in 1860. The hos The worsted lines of manufacture were few and small in values in 1880. The hosiery and carpet business have had their development mainly since that date. It was said at that time that we could never compete in those lines. But the tariff of gold premiums was far higher than the tariff of 1867, and a production of goods worth eighty millions, made largely from foreign wool, in 1860, was increased to \$177,400,008 in gold (\$217,608,826 in currency), and to \$267,252,913 in 1880. What is more important to wool growers-four times as much portant to wool growers-four times as inucli domestic material was used.

The Wants

Of our pairons are a constant study with us, and, as we manufacture all the clothing we sell, we need not depend on others for supply. Eiseman Bros., cor. 7th and E, manufacturers of reliable clothing. Export Trade Under the New Adminis-

[Warren (Ohio) Tribune.] [Warren (Ohio) Tribune.]
Mr. Snifter—"Tommy, I wish you would
teach your little brother the alphabet."
Tommy—"Can't do it."
"What's the reason?"
"Minister Jabez Lafayette Monroe Curry
has taken it nearly all to Spain."



FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL. Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.

HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, TESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYY

CONSUMPTION, HEMORRHAGES INEBRIETY, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,

MALARIA. PURE STIMULANT THE SICK, INVALIDS,

CONVALESCING PATIENTS, AGED PEOPLE, For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Pealers,
Frice, One Bollar per Bottle,
Ber Person cast of the Hocky Mountain
mable to procure it from their dealers cat
aave Haff Dones son, in plain case, the
marked, Kuress charges propaid, by remiting Six Bollars to The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md. All persons using Dufy's Purs Mult Whistoy are to wited to avail themselves of the scretom of our Mulion Elaf, at all times, free af sharps,

PIANOS,

Together with a large assortment of other Plane constantly on hand at the Warercons.

Edward F. Droop,

Partner of the late W. G. METZEROTT & CO. Telephone Call No. 347-3. Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to by AMOLOSAA

CERTAIN Over the prince is self-copied filters. If not easily streeting the brinkle by by Aperical forward and I consider a for the first of our children was terribly west recorded with lite markets. I need at least with affections rows and a three better noted for comes and relative second to so administrar Agerta Ente

Ayer's Sar saparilla.

Common Common Contaction Foster, 231 and its continued use, a perfect cure," H. T. Johnson, Hutto, Texas. For Sale by all Druggists



THE GREAT NERVE TONIC. Unsurpussed as a Remedy for General Debility, Sleeplessices, Nervo tion, Dyspepsia, Impaired Filality, Sevratgia, Eheamatima, Poleon-Pour Constitutions.

SOLD BY DEVOCATE PROPERTY AND THE MEDICAL PROPERTY.

Prepared by Handy & Cor. 143 N. Howard St., Haltimore, Md.

BEWARE OF INITATIONS. TAKE ONLY DR. HENLEYS.



"There, as he opened the door, he beheld the form of the maiden sitting beside her wheel." he couldn't buy a strong, genteel, well-made suit for \$10. When card-

The John Alden of the present day don't find his "Priscilla" sitting beside her spinning wheel; if he did

ing, spinning, and weaving was all done "by hand" the styles and prices of to-day were not known. Take a look at our stylish Cassimere Suits at \$10; our finer ones at \$12, \$15, \$16.50, \$18; our Blue or

Black Cheviots at \$18; our handsome Corkscrews at \$20 to \$40. Our elegant English Prince Albert Coats, silk lined.

Our Kersey, Beaver, Worsted, or Cassimere Overcoats, or Our Boys' Suits of every grade.

E. B. Barnum & Co.

931 PENNA. AVENUE.

[Copyright 1885.] WE ARE DELIVERING

CRUSHED COKE to any part of Washington or Georgetown, at the rate of

\$3.70 for 40 Bushels, and \$2.50 for 25 Bushels, and

COKE NOT CRUSHED 40 Bushels for \$2.90.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Washington Gaslight Company, Tenth Street, near D Northwest

25 Bushels for \$2.00.

Music Stores.

PIANO-FORTES. Unequaled in Tone, Touch, Workman ship, and Durability. SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

At all prices. PIANOS FOR RENT Wm. Knabe & Co.,

817 MARKET SPACE.

ESTABLISHED 18). W. G. METZEROTT & CO.,

903 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, (Second Door West of Nin a Street), Dealers in Music and Musical

Novelties. Bele Agents for the following well-known Planes:

CHICKERING, HAINES BROS., HARDMAN, JAMES & HOLSTROM, C. C. BRIGGS, AND HOUGH & WARREN ORGANS. Pianos and Organs for rent and sale on easy terms Special attention paid to Tuning and Repairing

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

Ladies' Goods.

M ISS ANNIE E. HUMPHREY, 450 TENTH STREET N. W MAKES CORSETS TO ORDER, In every style and material, and guarantees perfect fit and comfort; Her specialities are Freuch Hand-made Under-ciothing, Merino Undersear, and Finest Imported clothing, Merino Undersect, and all Dress Referra Rostery. Patent Shoulder Braces and all Dress Referra Geois, Prench Corsets and Rustles, Children's Cor-sets, and a One Bollar Corset (Mass IL's own make) that for the price is unsurpassed. N. B.—French, German, and Spanish spoken,

NERVOUS DEBILITY; QUICK, PERMANENT cure. Book free. CIVIALE AGENCY, 160 Fulton st., New York

MUSIC STORES.

The Leading Instruments of the Age + ORGANS. +

DECKER BROS., ESTEY, FISCHER PIANO-FORTES!

Pianos and Organs for rent and sold on installments

SANDERS & STAYMAN, (JARVIS BUTLER IN CHARGE), 934 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 15 N. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

WEBER PIANOS.

MASON& HAMLIN ORGANS.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO., No. 937 Pa. Ave. N.W.

VIENNA OPTICIAN COMPANY.

